#### **REMARKS**

Claims 1, 2, 6, 10 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Jurkewitz. Claims 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jurkewitz alone or in combination with Saiano. Claims 13 and 15 to 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Huth.

Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested.

#### 35 U.S.C. §102(e) Rejection

Claims 1, 2, 6, 10 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Jurkewitz.

Claim 1 recites "increasing an infeed tension in the web between the infeed and the printing units in response to a signal indicating a change to a printing mode from a white web mode." Claim 6 recites a "controller controlling the tension between the infeed and the at least one printing unit in response to a signal indicating a transition between the printing mode and the white web mode."

Applicants have again reviewed Jurkewitz, and taken particular note of the Examiner's statement regarding column 4, line 67 to column 5, line 15. This teaching does not anticipate claim 1.

Jurkewitz does not teach increasing an infeed tension in response to a signal indicating a change to a printing mode from a white web mode.

Jurkewitz increases an infeed tension from  $P_0$  to  $P_1$  solely in response to the speed  $S_0$ :

Jurkewitz describes that at  $S_0$  the pressure is increased from  $P_0$  to  $P_1$ , irrespective of the printing mode or white web mode. This is clear because  $S_0$  can be zero (see column 4, line 10), so that the pressure can increased be when the web is still, and thus independently of the printing/white web status. Even if  $S_0$  is a very slight web speed, Jurkewitz does not indicate at all that the printing press is not printing or printing below this speed, or that any pressure is changed in response to a signal indicating a change to a printing mode from a white web mode. Jurkewitz controls based on web speed, which is independent of the printing or white web mode.

There is absolutely no teaching in Jurkewitz that the web traveling below speed  $S_o$  in Jurkewitz is at a white web mode.

Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) to claims 1 and 6 and dependent claims 2, 10 and 11 is respectfully requested.

### 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection

Claims 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jurkewitz alone or in combination with Saiano.

Saiano does not disclose controlling tension as a function of a transition between a printing mode and the white web mode or generation of a signal indication such a transition.

In view of the comments with respect to claims 1 and 6 above, withdrawal of the rejection to dependent claims 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 is also respectfully requested.

## Rejection under Huth

Claims 13 and 15 to 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Huth.

Claims 13 and 25 to 27 depend from claim 1.

Claim 1 recites "increasing an infeed tension in the web between the infeed and the printing units in response to a signal indicating a change to a printing mode from a white web mode; and

decreasing the infeed tension in the web in response to a further signal indicating a change from the printing mode to the white web mode."

Huth discloses manual devices such as push buttons and levers for setting pressure tension and speed. There is absolutely no teaching or disclosure in Huth, for example, of decreasing an infeed tension in response to a signal indicating a change from a printing mode to a white web mode, and thus withdrawal of the anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) for claims 13 and 15 to 17 is respectfully requested.

# **CONCLUSION**

Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance and respectfully request such action. If any fee is required at this time, the Assistant Commissioner is authorized to charge payment of the same to Deposit Account No. 50-0552.

Respectfully Submitted,

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